

Milium pungens of Torrey. *Asplenium melanocaulon* closely resembling our *A. trichomanes* occurred here, and at several other places in crevices of the rocks.

Kingston Mills, the last station on the canal to which I referred, was not examined at all at this time, but as during a subsequent residence at Kingston in 1845-6, I had frequent opportunities of collecting in that neighbourhood, I mention the more interesting results here to render the account of the district more complete. At Kingston Mills the canal is carried through a deep glen, surrounded by rounded hills of granite protruding through the limestone strata, and then unites with the Cataragui river, a broad, sluggish stream with extensive marshy banks which bear a profusion of *Acorus Calamus*.

On one of the southern declivities of the granite with a very scanty covering of soil, the *Corydalis glauca* reappears in great profusion and beauty, accompanied by *Silene antirrhina*, *Aspidium rufidulum* and *Polygonum cilinode*, a remarkable species sending long runners to a distance of ten or twelve feet over the rocks. *Arabis hirsuta*, *Lepidium ruderales* and *Turritis stricta* were found more sparingly in the same situation. In the damp valley itself, among the under brush composed of *Lonicera* and *Ribes prostratum*, *Cornus canadensis* with *Anoplion biflorum* made their appearance. The latter, the *Orobanche uniflora* of older authors, occurs very sparingly; and of another uncommon species, the *Ranunculus fascicularis*, I only observed one small patch.

From this catalogue it will be observed that the vegetation of this district (which lies in about 76° W. longitude and between 44° and 45° N. lat.) resembles much more that of the lower or eastern than of the upper section of the province; and the rarity as well as the poor appearance of the *Podophyllum peltatum* and *Zanthoxylon americanum*, when they do occur—species abundant in Western Canada—show that they nearly reach their northern and eastern limit at the Rideau Canal.

IV.—Description of two new species of *Carabus* from Asia.

By T. TATUM, Esq.

CARABUS LITHARIOPHORUS.

ENTIRELY of a bright jet-black. *Head* rather large and smooth, with two deep indentations between the antennæ. *Palpi* with the extreme joints strongly securiform. *Antennæ* long and tapering, the last seven joints of a rusty brown colour. *Thorax* broad, rather flat and smooth except near the lateral and posterior mar-

gins, where it is thickly marked with punctures; the median furrow strongly defined; the edges slightly elevated; anterior and posterior margins square; sides convex before, concave behind, giving a somewhat heart-shape to the thorax; anterior angles rounded; posterior acute and slightly produced outwards as well as backwards, giving considerable width to the posterior part of the thorax. *Elytra* oval, convex, tapering towards the base as well as the extremity; on each, three longitudinal rows of elevated oval tubercles; occasionally two or three run into one another, producing a continuous ridge; the rows of tubercles are separated from each other, from the suture and from the external margin, by treble rows of small elevations or granules of various sizes. Length 1 inch $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Mussoorie in the Himalayas. In coll. of Brit. Mus. and T. Tatum.

The general aspect of this *Carabus* is like a *Procrustes*: the sculpture on the elytra resembles that of the *Carabus Lafossei* described by the Baron Feisthamel in the 'Ann. Soc. Ent. France,' 2nd series, p. 103. t. 2. f. 1 & 2.

CARABUS MONILIFER

somewhat resembles the preceding species in size, form and sculpture of the elytra. The *head* is smaller and studded with minute punctures. *Thorax* much smaller, its anterior and posterior margins slightly concave; sides less sinuous, and posterior angles less produced; margins slightly elevated; the surface like the head finely punctured, convex; median furrow obsolete, and on either side of this line, and near to posterior margin, a slightly elevated tubercle. Form of *elytra* as in the preceding species: the three rows of tubercles smaller, flatter, and more regular in size and form; between each row, and also near the suture and external margin, a single row of smaller tubercles, also more regular than in the former insect, and the entire spaces between the tubercles studded with punctures, giving a fine granulated appearance to those parts. The colour is a less decided black than *C. lithariophorus*, with slight tints of bronze, both on the thorax and on the margins of the elytra. Length 1 inch $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

It was found by A. Adams, Esq., during the voyage of H.M.S. Samarang in the Eastern Seas, in the Corean Archipelago. In coll. of Brit. Mus.